# The Time Piece.

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Literary.

## *A PORTRAIT OF MANKIND.*

BY STERNE.

VANITY bids all her sons be generous and brave—and her daughters to be chaste and courteous. But why do we want her instructions?—Ask the comedian who is taught a part: he feels not.

Is it that the principles of religion want strength, or that the real passion for what is good and worthy will not carry us high enough?—God; thou knoweſt they carry us too high: we want not *to be* but *to ſeem*.

Look out of your door—take notice of that man; ſee what diſquieting, intriguing, and ſhifting he is content to go through, merely to be thought a man of plain dealing: three grains of honeſty would ſave him all this trouble:—alas! he has them not.

Behold a ſecond, under a ſhew of pity hiding the impurities of a debauched life;—he is juſt entering the houſe of God;—would he was more pure—or leſs pious!—but then he could not gain his point.

Obſerve a third going almoſt in the ſame track: with what an inflexible ſanctity of deportment he ſuſtains himſelf as he advances!—every ſtride looks like a check upon his deſires: ſee, I beſeech you, how he is cloaked up with ſermons, prayers, and ſacraments; and ſo bemuffled with the externals of religion that he has not a hand to ſpare for a worldly purpoſe; he has armour at leaſt—why does he put it on?

Is there no ſerving God without all this? Muſt the garb of religion be extended ſo wide to the danger of its rending? Yes, truly or it would not hide the ſecret——and, what is that?——That the ſaint has no religion at all.—But here comes *generoſity*; giving not to a decayed artiſt—but to the arts and ſciences themſelves.—See,—he *builds not a chamber in the wall apart for the prophets;* but whole ſchools and colleges for thoſe who come after. Lord! how they will magnify his name!——'tis in capitals already; the firſt—the higheſt in the gilded rent-roll of every hoſpital and aſylum:

——One honeſt tear ſhed in private over the unfortunate, is worth it all.

What a problemetic ſet of creatures does ſimulation make us! who could divine that all the anxiety and concern ſo viſible in the airs of one half of that great aſſembly ſhould ariſe from nothing elſe, but that the other half of it may think them to be men of conſequence, penetration, parts, and conduct?—what a noiſe amongſt the claimants about it.—Behold humility, out of mere pride—and honeſty, almoſt out of knavery;—chaſtity, never once in harm's way;—and courage like a Spaniſh ſoldier upon an Italian ſtage, a bladder full of wind.

——Hark! the ſound of that trumpet,—let not my ſoldier run,—'tis only ſome good Chriſtian giving alms—O *pity*, thou gentleſt of human paſſions! ſoft and tender are thy notes, and ill accord they with ſo loud an inſtrument.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

*Meſſrs. Printers,*

NO religion can be true, nor any civil policy be juſt, which *tolerates* intolerance; or in other words, which does not recogniſe the equal rights of all mankind. If, therefore, the act entitled "An act for the ſuppreſſion of immorality," which forbids ſervile labour on the *firſt day* of the week, is found upon inveſtigation, to favor intolerance, or derogate from the equal rights of man; I ſhall not heſitate to ſay, it is not the emanation of a true religion, nor the reſult of a ſound civil policy.

In this diſcuſſion, I ſhall not advocate the ſectarian tenets of any one denomination of Theologiſts more than another: but as a politician, who contends for the equal rights of every denomination, to the free exerciſe and enjoyment of their religious profeſſion and worſhip reſpectively, I ſhall proceed, firſt, to ſhew the law in queſtion to be unconſtitutional. To demonſtrate which, I ſhall retrograde to firſt principles.

If we conſider man in that ſtate wherein he was not amenable to civil authority; in vain ſhall we ſeek the right of one to dictate his religious tenets to another, or to commit any act, which it was not the *equal right* of the other to retort in kind. In that condition of man, I ſhould have no right to dictate to you my religious opinions; neither could you have a right to dictate yours to me; neither could you and I, whoſe religious opinions might happen to concur, have a right to dictate ours to another; neither could we, although a majority, delegate to others, a right which we never had nor ever could poſſeſs; ſo neither could civil government ever acquire that right; nor has the legiſlature any more authority to coerce the obſervance of a particular time, than a particular place, mode, or object of worſhip or adoration.

But leſt the ſtrong ſhould coercively diveſt the weak of *equal rights*, civil governments were diviſed; the *object* and *end* of which are to *ſecure to every individual life and rational liberty;* which latter comprehends a free exerciſe and enjoyment of religious opinions. The convention of this ſtate, which formed the conſtitution, recogniſing this poſition, acknowledging the benevolent principles of *rational liberty*, and wiſely endeavouring to guard againſt that *ſpiritual oppreſſion and intolerance*, wherewith the bigotry and ambition of weak and wicked prieſts and princes have ſcourged mankind; expreſsly guaranteed the free exerciſe and enjoyment of religious profeſſion and worſhip, without *diſcrimination or preference, to all mankind*; under no other reſtriction, than that liberty of conſcience ſhould not be ſo conſtrued as to excuſe acts of *licentiouſneſs*, to wit, acts which diſturb others in the exerciſe and enjoyment of their religious profeſſion and worſhip; acts of *violence* or *fraud* againſt the life, liberty, property and opinions of others, or juſtify practices inconſiſtent with the *peace* or *political ſafety of the ſtate*. This, and no other, is the meaning of the term *licentiouſneſs*, in the proviſionary clauſe of the 38th article of the conſtitution of this ſtate. Therefore, to *work* or *play* on the *firſt day* of the week (although it is the time preferred by ſome people to exerciſe their particular religious profeſſion and worſhip), is not *licentiouſneſs* within the meaning of the conſtitution; and the legiſlative prohibition is conſequently unconſtitutional.

It has been ſaid "that the firſt day of the week is a ſabbath by divine appointment: that it is of moral obligation" Indeed the law itſelf ſays as much: being entitled, "An Act for the ſuppreſſion of immorality," and forbids *ſervile labour* on that day as *licentiouſneſs*. If ſo, who gave to man a right to alter the *moral law?* Who inveſted the legiſlature with authority to *repeal* or *relax the decrees of God*, by ſaying to thoſe who keep the ſeventh day as holy time, "you may do ſervile labour on the firſt day, and it ſhall not be deemed a profanation of the ſabbath, or be imputed to you as immorality or licentiouſneſs." But the law is condemned by its own confeſſion. This partial toleration in favour of thoſe who prefer the *ſeventh day* as the time on which to exerciſe their religious profeſſion and worſhip, is an acknowledgment, 1ſt, That the obſerving the firſt day of the week particularly as the time for the exerciſe of religious profeſſion and worſhip, *is not of moral obligation*. 2d, That to labour on that day *is not licentiouſneſs within the meaning of the conſtitution*. Hence it follows, that the legiſlative prohibition of labour on that day is unconſtitutional.

But it has been ſaid, and may again be urged, as an apolgy for this *ſeeming* inconſiſtency of the law, "that to keep the *firſt day* as a ſabbath is not particularly eſſential, provided *one day* in *ſeven*, or a *ſeventh part of time*, be kept holy." I might even grant this, and ſtill the law is unconſtitutional, becauſe it is *intolerant*. For if the particular day is eſſential, but only *one day in ſeven* is neceſſary, then why forbid thoſe to work on the firſt day who may prefer Monday, Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday or Friday as a time for religious exerciſe?

Again, the law is intolerant even as it reſpects thoſe who keep the *firſt*, and thoſe who keep the *ſeventh* day. It lacks that eſſential quality of rational liberty, *reciprocity*; becauſe it obliges thoſe who keep the *ſeventh* day to reſpect the *firſt*, more than thoſe who keep the *firſt* are obliged to reſpect the *ſeventh*. On the *ſeventh* day thoſe who keep the *firſt*, go on in the unreſtrained tranſaction of every kind of buſineſs; the courts of juſtice are open; marſhal parades take place; balls, plays, concerts and every ſpecies of amuſement and recreation are indiſcriminately permitted. This is not immorality: this is not licentiouſneſs; nor is it a diſturbance in the exerciſe of religious profeſſion and worſhip. But on the *firſt* day, thoſe who keep the *ſeventh*, are forbid many ſpecies of labor and recreation. They cannot open their ſtores to vend their commodities; they can make no bargain or contract, and (the adminiſtration of juſtice being expunged from the catalogue of works of *neceſſity* and *charity*) the courts of juſtice are ſhut againſt the complaints of the injured; altho' a fraudulent debtor, in the preſence of his creditor, may be embarking for remote quarters of the globe to evade the payment of his juſt debts; forſooth, all this is licencioufneſs, immorality, and diſturbs others in the exerciſe of their religious profeſſion and worſhip. Is this not *into erance?* Is this *reciprocity?* Is this the free exerciſe and injoyment of religious profeſſion and worſhip *without diſcrimination or preference?* Is any day *too good* on which to *render juſtice?*

Once more and I will conclude. Many there are who conſciencioufly hold all days alike; and many there are who conſciencioufly profeſs to worſhip God *in heart* (or mind) *only;* and as conſciencioufly avoid the mere external ſhew of worſhip, as they would oſtentation and hypocricy. And as the exerciſe of theſe profeſſions, does not amount to a *breach of the peace*, nor contain in them any thing inimical to the *political ſafety of the ſtate;* nor can be conſtrued into acts of *violence* or *fraud* againſt the life, liberty or property of others; or a diſturbance of them in the exerciſe of their religious profeſſion and worſhip: they are entitled to the protection and guardianſhip of the conſtitution, in common with every other religious profeſſion. And as this law obliges the former *to reſpect one day more than another;* and forces the latter to aſſume the *external* ſhew of a religion which he does not in his heart profeſs; it is *intolerant;* it is *uncharitable;* it derogates from the *equal rights of man*, and therefore cannot be the emanation of a true religion, nor the reſult of a ſound civil policy.

FRANKLIN.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

A PROFESSED PHILANTHROPIST in Friday's Diary has made an attempt to congratulate the public on the eſtabliſhment of a debating ſociety in the city, but after labouring to ſhew the advantages of ſuch an inſtitution and deſcanting on the improvement to reſult from it to the human underſtanding, he recommends that political and religious ſubjects be excluded from diſcuſſion, as they tend only to irritate and he does not wiſh to ſee the ſociety become either democratic, ariſtocratic, or theological. If he can make it appear that an inveſtigation of theſe ſubjects will conſtitute the ſociety either democratical, ariſtocratical, or theological, or that it will be uſeful to confine the *human faculties* to ſubjects agreeable to *one individual* and injurious to employ them upon thoſe which may be alſo agreeably to others, he will do well to loſe no time in bringing forward his diſcovery, leſt ſome of the members who may lack his wiſdom ſhould prematurely ſtart ſome of the ſentiments which to him are ſo obnoxious. If a queſtion ſhould be offered relative to drunkenneſs, robbery, or murder, the ſociety muſt immediately become drunkards, robbers, and murderers; to guard therefore againſt the evils to ariſe from *improper* queſtions, it is expected that he will on the next evening of meeting come forward and propoſe for conſideration "whether any ſubject cognizable by human faculties, is improper to be inveſtigated by thoſe faculties?" His philanthropic ſpirit may then diſplay itſelf to advantage and his benevolent plan of baniſhing irritation will entitle him to public approbation. If PHILANTHROPIST and his friends have been accuſtomed to quarrel in their religious and political converſations it is high time they ſhould learn to leave it off; and unleſs he haſtens to ſet the ſociety right his ſincerity may be ſuſpected and he will ſubject himſelf to the imputation of being, in politics, ſome conceited, ariſtocratical puppy, and in religion, a libeller of the divinity who encourages the blaſphemous idea, that neither his works nor his words will bear examination.

UNUS.

FOR THE TIME PIECE.

## *THE CLUSTER.*

NO. III.

## ON PLEASURE.

IN the purſuits of happineſs, nothing can be of greater diſadvantage to mankind than an appetite for inordinate and ſenſual pleaſures. It is to this that mankind generally impute every trouble and perplexity in life. But although in theory the truth of it ſeems evident, there are few that are willing to practice on the moral. Inſtead of ſhunning ſenſuality as the bane of ſocial virtue and happineſs, we ſee moſt men recurring to it as the antidote againſt diſtreſs. The pleaſures of the ſenſe tend only to throw us into anxieties and diſappointments—They ſerve but to liquidate our faculties and ſoften the powers of intellect. Pleaſure is of a deceitful nature—It ſerves for a while to tranſport us with hopes of happineſs, and to ſatisfy the cravings of a greedy appetite: but after being drawn by it into all the miſeries of debauchery and vice—after having ſpent our fortunes and impaired our health by the continual exerciſe of its intoxicating influence, it leaves us in a labyrinth from which we are unable to eſcape.

Pleaſure, ſays the fable, is but a painted butterfly, which, though array'd in all the beauties of a ſpring-time flower, has nothing but hallowneſs and unſteadineſs within.

If we wiſh for true happineſs. let us not ſeek it among the gaudy fripperies of life—in the gratification of paſſions which grow more lawleſs by indulgence: but let us look to that true fountain from which alone it flows, and receive it in the reſerved tranquility of a contented mind. SOLON.

## *Foreign Intelligence.*

ROME, Nov. 14.

The marriage of mademoiſelle Buonaparte, the ſiſter of the general, is talked of: ſhe is to be married to a prince, but that prince is a democrat, M. de Santa Croſe. It is the Chevalier Azzara, miniſter of Spain, the great friend of the hero, who has negociated this marriage. We are aſſured that mademoiſelle Buonaparte will have a portion of thirty thouſand ſequins, which ſum amounts to about three hundred and fifty thouſand francs; it is expected that the young prince will receive great preſents on the day of his marriage; but the moſt conſiderable no doubt will be that which the chevalier Azzara has prepared for him. Madame Buonaparte is expected here ſhortly, to be preſent at the nuptials. She comes from Milan.

HULL, *DEC.* 26.

A merchant of this place has received an account from a captain of one of the Peterſburgh ſhips which has arrived at Scarborough ſtating, that off Flamborough Head they fell in with a large French privateer, who captured ſix or ſeven ſail of the fleet they were in company with loaded with hemp. iron, and tallow, and ſent into Bergen; and that great apprehenſions were entertained for the remainder of that valuable convoy. This fleet was froſt bound at Cronſtadt for ſome time; but by a fortunate change of the wind was releaſed, which accounts for their late arrival. Two large ſhips were in ſight when they fell in with the privateer, ſuppoſed to be conſorts.

PORTSMOUTH, *DEC.* 24.

General Wemyſs, late commander of Portſmouth diviſion of marines, is under arreſt, and the centry taken from his door.—The charge brought againſt him is by his own officers, the purport of which we are unacquainted with; but a court of enquiry is aſſembling, and a general court-martial will probably ultimately determine its merits.

LONDON, *DEC.* 25.

The lord lieutenant and privy council of Ireland have iſſued a proclamation, declaring the baronies of Coſhmore and Coſhbride, Decies within Drum, and Decies without Drum, and Glanahiry; and alſo the pariſhes of Kiln and Ballylaleen, in the barony of Middlethird, in the county of Waterford, to be in a ſtate of diſturbance, by which they are put out of the king's peace.

Lord Kingſton is to be tried without delay, in the High Steward's court, by the Iriſh peers, as ſoon as the grand jury have found the indictments againſt him, for ſhooting col. Fitzgerald.

The marquis of buckingham, as teller of the exchequer, has, within the laſt 3 years, received no leſs a ſum than 40 000l. from the country.

Admiral ſir Alan Gardner leaves town on Tueſday next, to take on him the command of the ſquadron for the protection of Ireland.

A part of ſir Alan Gardner's fleet has arrived off the Cove of Cork. The whole will conſiſt of 12 ſail of the line and frigates, which, with thoſe under the command of admiral Kingſmill, being five of the line, ſeveral frigates, armed brigs, cutters, &c. his naval force will be perfectly capable of reſiſting, any fleet of tranſports that the enemy can procure by an invaſion of Ireland.

*JAN.* 1.

Lending News Papers.— James Berridge, a news man, was on Sunday brought before ſir William Addington, and Richard Ford, eſq. charged with letting out news-papers for hire from houſe to houſe.

This was a proſecution inſtituted by the Commiſſioners of the Stamps. A great number of complaints were brought forward againſt him, and he was convicted in ſix penalties of 5l. each. A variety of others were about to be exhibited againſt him but, in conſideration of his having a large family, the Solicitor declined going into them.

The Hawke, Dempſter, arrived on Friday at Poole, in 17 days from Newfoundland. She parted from the convoy with about 20 ſail, 11 days ſince. On the 1ſt ult. conſiderable damage was done at Newfoundland by a violent ſtorm. In Curbonear Bay four veſſels were driven aſhore; the Chance and Eagle, laden with fiſh, and the Gibralter, in ballaſt, were totally loſt; the Induſtry was got off with damage,

## *Domeſtic Intelligence.*

BALTIMORE, *FEB.* 28.

Among the moſt diſagreeable of our duties, we have ſeldom found more pain in relating the tale of woe, than we now do in mentioning the loſs of the ſhip Anthony Mangin, captain Sanford, of this port, belongin to Mr. A. Brown, jun. None of the crew are left to tell the ſad ſtory of their misfortune, ſo that as yet particulars cannot be had, or formed only by conjecture. A pilot who arrived laſt evening from Norfolk, informs, that the mate's trunk and ſeveral other articles of the above veſſel. were picked up, floating near the Middle Grounds, on Tueſday, the 20th inſtant, and carried into the above place; and that the veſſel was ſuppoſed to have got on the breakers, and daſhed to pieces the preceeding night, as the wind blew ſtrong at eaſt, and a tremendous ſea was rolling. The veſſel and cargo were principally inſured, ſo that their loſs will only be partially felt; but the paſſengers and crew, there is but too much cauſe to believe, have met a watry grave. Captain Sanford was highly reſpected, and his fate cannot but be extremely afflicting to his friends; this conſolation, however, they have left, that whatever calamity may have befallen him, neither ſkill nor care could have averted it.

BOSTON, *FEB.* 27.

The French papers by capt. Dill are to Jan. 8. They contain nothing intereſting, except the meſſage of the Directory, which we notice this day.

*COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.*

15th *Nivoſe, Jan.* 4.

A meſſage from the Directory was read—"At this moment," ſay they, "at the ſame hour you receive this meſſage, all the municipal adminiſtrators, the Juſtices of the Peace, and the Commiſſioners of the Directory, are proceeding in all the ports of the Republic to ſeize the Engliſh merchandize which has been ſmuggled in contravention of the law of the 10th Brumaire (1ſt Nov. 1796.) This is the firſt vigorous act which the Directory, in the diſcharge of its duties, has exerciſed againſt the haughty Iſlanders of Britain. The war is now about to aſſume the character which belongs to it, and Europe is on the point of ſhutting its ports againſt the productions of a nation, which will recieve nothing from the induſtry of foreigners

"In the detail of grievances which the French government has to make againſt the Britiſh Cabinet, the Directory recollects the regulation of 1704, and propoſes, by extenſion the following meaſures:—

"The flag of a veſſel ſhall no longer cover her cargo,—That is to ſay, every veſſel, laden in whole or in part, with Engliſh merchandize, ſhall be declared good prize, let her belong to whatever nation ſhe may.

"All the ports of the Republic ſhall be ſhut againſt any veſſels, of whatever nation, which, in the courſe of her voyage, ſhall have entered a port of England."

"Theſe meaſures." add the Directory "are perhaps the only ones calculated effectually to aſſure the French nation the benefits it propoſes to itſelf."

Committed.

# CONGRESS

*HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.*

FRIDAY, *MARCH* 2.

Mr. D. Foſter from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Henry Heely, a wagoner during the war, praying for a penſion and pay. which was concurred in.

Mr. Livingſton. from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a preport on the petition of Gazzam, Taylor and Jones, of this city. The committee ſtate, that the petitioners in the winter of 1796 loaded the ſchooner Eagle from this port to St. Thomas's with a quantity of goods. which had been imported, and were entitled to drawback, an entry of which having been duly made at the Cuſtom-houſe; but that the ſaid ſchooner received ſo much damage by the ice in the Delaware, that it became neceſſary to reſhip the cargo, on board the brig Fame which carried the goods to St. Croix, certificates of the due landing of which had been produced at the Cuſtom-houſe. but on account or the reſhipment, the Collector did not feel himſelf at liberty to allow the drawback. The committee ſtate it as their opinion, that this was an accident of which the United States ought not to avail themſelves, and report that the petioners ought to be relieved, accordingly—The report was concurred in by the houſe.

Mr. Gilleſpie preſented an act of the State of North Carolina, appointing an Health-Officer at Wilmington, in that ſtate.—Ordered to lie on the table.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the houſe that they had agreed upon a Writ of Sumons to be iſſued for the appearance of William Blount, late a Senator of the United States, before the Senate on the third Monday in December next.

Mr. Sitgreaves believed it would be proper to take ſome ſtep in this buſineſs, in order to get an alteration of the day mentioned in the writ. It muſt be known, he ſaid, that the day of the return of the ſummons could not be the day of trial. Previous to the trial, Mr. Blount muſt be called upon to anſwer to the impeachment. and a day could not be aſſigned for the trial before iſſue was joined. The diſtance betwixt the two periods muſt be conſiderable, becauſe until a day was appointed for trial, ſubpœnas could not be iſſued for the attendance of witneſſes who lay at a great diſtance.

The next ſeſſion muſt of courſe be a ſhort one, as the powers of the houſe expired on the 3d of March, and would ſcarcely allow time for ſerving the proceſs upon the witneſſes, and to procure their attendance. It would therefore be deſirable that Mr. Blount ſhould be required to appear before the Senate during the preſent ſeſſion. He did not know how the demand from this houſe ought to be made for the appointment of an earlier day in the ſummons; but he thought it would be well to commit the meſſage to a ſelect committee. which committee. if the houſe thought proper, might be the managers of the impeachment.

Mr. D. Foſter hoped this courſe would be taken.

Mr. Nicholas had no objection to the meſſage being referred to the managers; but he wiſhed to enlarge the inſtruction to the committee beyond a mere reference. He doubted whether it would not be proper that ſome permanent law ſhould be paſſed for regulating this buſineſs. If the court which was to try the impeachment had the power of fixing all the rules of trial, the buſineſs might be ſo much retarded as to render the proſecution uſeleſs. He wiſhed the committee, therefore, to be inſtructed to report the propriety of paſſing a law for regulating the manner of proceeding in the trial of impeachments.

Mr. Sitgreaves had no objection to regulating the proceedings by law. He thought it important that this ſhould be the caſe. But whether the delay which would be occaſioned by preparing the details of a bill of this kind would not too much protract the buſineſs, he ſubmitted to the houſe. Beſides, he believed there was a bill before the ſenate for this purpoſe, which, of courſe, they might expect to have before them in the courſe of the ſeſſion.

Mr. Nicholas thought it would be wrong to proceed in the buſineſs without a law.

Mr. Sitgreaves conſented to the inſtruction being added. and the reference was made accordingly.

The houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole on the bill providing the means of foreign nations; when Meſſrs. Otis and Harper, ſpoke at great length againſt the amendment of Mr. Nicholas. At the concluſion of Mr. Harper's ſpeech the queſtion was called for, but on a motion to riſe and aſk leave to ſit again, it was carried by 50 members riſing.

The houſe adjourned at four o'clock till Monday.

## The Time Piece.

*NEW YORK, MARCH* 5.

The Britiſh miniſterial writers make conſtant uſe of the term *honourable peace*; although they differ very much in their notions of *honourable*; from the nature of their employment indeed, as well as the character of their employers, it would be unfair to expect from them more accurate ideas of honour than a blind man has of colours.

A late French journal, alluding to the Engliſh caricatures occaſioned by the zealous interference of one of the dignitaries of the church in an election affair, pronounces a general encomium upon the meekneſs and forbearance of the Britiſh clergy. What, obſerves the journaliſt, would the Engliſh ſay to a biſhop Arranches under the ſucceſſor of Henry IV? This prelate had challenged almoſt every gentleman in his dioceſe, and one day, as he was walking at the head of a proceſſion, it was with the utmoſt difficulty that he was prevented from knocking down a perſon with his crozier, to whom he owed an old grudge!

ALARMIMG AND IMAORTANT.

We are authoriſed to aſſert, that ſeveral Americans have been arreſted and confined in Paris, without any cauſe being aſſigned therefor—among them Mr Jeſſe Putnam, of Boſton, and Mr. J. B. Murray of this city. The brother of the Miniſter of Police informed one of the gentlemen confined, that Americans were not under the protection of the laws. [*Com. Adv.*]

*Remarks on the Above.*

The above account gives riſe to many reflections, ſuch as theſe—*paſſports* are neceſſary to foreigners in France; a man is impriſoned for *debt* in France as well as in America—if a man commit a *breach of the peace* he is equally taken up there as here, &c. &c. If theſe Americans are abſolutely *in gaol* at Paris, it remains to know *wherefore*? That they are impriſoned by virtue of a new decree pointed at Americans *alone* we do not believe. Beſides, if there was ſuch a decree, do the friends of theſe men flatter themſelves, that they would have the honor of being the firſt victims!

There are many citizens lately arrived from France, as late as January 11, none of whom ever heard of ſuch an act, or ſuch an event.

Since writing the above remark we have received authentic information, that Murray was put in gaol at Paris laſt November! If his commital had been on any political account, we ſhould ſurely have had information before this day, eſpecially, as hypocritically in-

...nuated, if an arret had been paſſed to take up all Americans! We haſten to give this information, leſt the public be deceived by the article in the Commercial Adverti...er. *Argus.*

An eaſtern paper mentions. that on the evening of the 24th ult. a young man, belonging to Berlin, who had a few days before that time been bitten by a mad dog, was ſeized with all the terrible Simptoms of the Hydrophobia. The utmoſt exertions of Medical ſkill are made to ſave his life, with little apparant proſpect of ſucceſs. The dog by which this youth was bitten, was with him in the woods, uncommonly playful and antich the whole day—ſo that after the bite, the unfortunate youth imputed it to the frolic of the dog.

We learn from Hartford, that on Tueſday, the 27th ult. capt. Job H. Pike. who we mentioned, ſome weeks ſince, of being confined in the City Hall, in this city, for the ſuppoſed murder of Oliver Johnſon, was releaſed from his confinement; it having been ſufficiently proved that it was a *Farce*, and not a *Tragedy*; and was acted for Johnſon's *benefit*.

*FROM THE AURORA.*

Some days ago we recommended to the friends of *order* to prefix three letters D. I. and S. to the beginning of their darling epithet. Experience and reflection alike confirm the propriety of this emendation.

Who was it that without pretence or provocation, attacked the editor of the Aurora? A friend of order. Who was it that ſat in the chair of the repreſentatives, and when Roger Griſwold, a friend of order, was beating another member with a hickory cudgel, never once took the leaſt ſtep to hinder him? It was another friend to order. The marked partiality of ſomebody's conduct on that occaſion places Roger himſelf in a ſubordinate niche of the pillory of deteſtation.

But to be ſure, when a man expects to loſe his ſeat in the next election to Congreſs for New Jerſey, and may have a chance of pleaſing Preſident Adams, by overlooking a game at cudgels; when, moreover, he has a chance of becoming Secretary at War, with a ſnug ſalary of three thouſand dollars a year, a moderate acquaintance with human life will check our ſurpriſe upon this head.

Let nobody ſuppoſe that an alluſion is here made to any thing reſpecting the honourable Jonathan Dayton Speaker to the houſe of repreſentatives of Congreſs No—no! The compoſure with which he kept his ſeat above mentioned, reflects the greater honour on his magnanimiy, becauſe this was the very firſt occurrence of his life, wherein he was diſtinguiſhed for patience.

Beſides, we ſhould not demean the Speaker by taking him with a ſide wind. His abilities, his ſervices, and his talents are now on their way to fame. and to poſterity. They are on the anvil of one of the moſt celebrated wits of the nineteenth century, in a work entitled, *Worſe and Worſe, or a ſhort account of the ſecond ſeſſion of the fifth Congreſs.*

Among other ſpecimens of the martial proweſs of the American Tories, the front window of the office of the Aurora was, on Friday evening, ſucceſſively aſſailed by three ſtones of the ſize of a man's fiſt, or larger. Several panes of glaſs, were conſequently broken; and this is the third attack of the kind for which Mr. Bache has been indebted to the friends of *regular government!*


New Theatre.

THIS EVENING, *MARCH*, 7th,
WILL BE PRESENTED,
(By Deſire)
A favourite COMEDY, called, The

PROVOKED HUSBAND,

Or, *A Journey to London.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Townly, | Mr. Hallam. |
| Sir Francis Wronghead, | Mr. Johnſon. |
| Squire Richard | Mr. Jefferſon. |
| John Moody, | Mr. Simpſon. |
| Count Baſſet, | Mr. Martin. |
| Manly, | Mr. Tyler. |
| Lady Grace, | Miſs Weſtray. |
| Lady Wronghead, | Mrs. Brett. |
| Miſs Jenny, | Mrs. Hallam. |
| Myrtilla, | Mrs. Collins. |
| Truſty, | Miſs Harding. |
| And, Lady Townly, | Mrs. Johnſon. |

*To which will be added,*
A Muſical Entertainmenlt called, *The*

DOUBLE DISGUISE,

Or, *The Iriſh Chambermaid.*

The Box-Office, for the preſent, will be held as uſual in John-ſtreet; where places for the Boxes will be let every day, from ten to one, and on the Play Day from three to four in the Afternoon.

Subſcribers will be made acquainted with the mode adopted for their Admiſſion, by application at the Box-Office.

No name can be regiſtered on the box-book, unleſs certificates for the number of ſeats wanted are taken at the time of application.

The offenſive practice to Ladies, and dangerous one to the Houſe, of ſmoking ſegars during the Performance, it is hoped every Gentleman will conſent to an abſolute prohibition of.

☞ Doors will be opened at five, and the curtain drawn up a quarter paſt ſix o'clock.


THIS is to inform William Clark, Printer, who left New York about the end of June laſt, that his brother, Smollet Clark, is arrived at the above place, and wiſhes to hear from him, as he has ſomething of importance to communicate to him. By directing to Ebenezer Clark, Coach-Maker, he will hear further particulars.

March 7. tf.


CHARTER,

*For Philadelphia or Baltimore,*

The Schooner ELIZA, ISAAC LITTLE, Maſter, burthen 60 Tons; now lying at Moore-ſtreet Wharf. Apply to the Maſter on board, or to D. DUNHAM, 26, Moore-ſtreet

March 2. tf.

SAMUEL SMITH, Attorney at Law, has removed his Office from No. 2. Cedar ſtreet. to No. 53. Partition ſtreet. February 23. 1m.

Democratic Notice,

THE members are requeſted to attend punctually this evening, at Citizen Gautiers, in William ſtreet No. 68, at 7 o'clock.

By order,
G. F. DOMINICK.
Dep. Secretary.

March 7, 1798.

DESERTED,

FROM the quarters on Ellis's Iſland, JOHN SMYTH, and WILLIAM THOMPSON; (alias HENY WILLIAMS.) A reward of *Ten Dollars* will be given to any perſon who will apprehend and deliver up either of them to the ſubſcriber, or to the commandant of Governor's Iſland; and a further reward of *Five Dollars* for returning the boat in which they effected their eſcape. The ſaid Smyth is about twenty one years of age, five feet ſeven inches high, light complexion, grey eyes, ſhort cheſnut coloured hair, has a ſcar on the left cheek, is a native of England, and is acquainted with the buſineſs of a ſailor. Thompſon is twenty three years old, five feet and nearly ſix inches high; fair complexion, dark eyes, brown hair, round favoured, and a native of Germany; occupation a labourer. The boat above-mentioned is a yawl, or ſhip's boat, painted red, conſtructed for four oars, and has new row locks, not painted.

Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt entering as their crew, harbouring or carrying off either of the ſaid deſerters.

Ellis's Iſland, Feb. 27. } D. HALE, Lt. of Artilleriſts and Engineers.

NOTICE

IS given to all perſons who hold claims, by open account, againſt Robert Murray, and Co. to exhibit the ſame without delay, to

ROBERT MURRAY.

March 2. 3t.

PROPOSALS,
*For Printing by Subſcripton,*

A COLLECTION OF ESSAYS,

Proſe and Poetical.

*By MARGARETTA V. FAUGERES.*

CONDITIONS.

1. IT ſhall be printed on good paper, with a handſome type, ſimilar to that of the former volume, and ornamented with an engraving.

2, IT will contain about 300 pages, and delivered to ſubſcribers at *ſix ſhillings* ſtitched, or neatly bound and lettered at *one dollar.*

3. IT will be put to preſs as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers are obtained to defray the expences of printing.

TO thoſe who have read the works of Mrs FAUGERES. annexed to the writings of her mother Mrs. BLEECKER, not long ſince publiſhed, no recommendation is neceſſary: Thoſe who admire, and wiſh to encourage original and correct American genius, may expect ample gratification from the peruſal of this collection.

The contents of this volume, as well as of the former, being miſcellaneous and entirely unconnected, it may be bound as a ſeparate book, or as a ſecond volume of the works of Mrs. Bleecker and Mrs. Faugeres. [The Publiſher.

☞ Subſcriptions will be received by T. KIRK, No. 112 Chatham ſtreet; at the READING ROOM, in Water ſtreet, and at the different Bookſtores in this city.

PROPOSALS,
BY ARONDT VAN HOOK,
*Proprietor of the Reading Room,*
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN APPEAL
TO
IMPARTIAL POSTERITY.

BY MADAME ROLAND,
*Wife of the Miniſter in the Interior of France.*

CONDITIONS.

Theſe ſcarce and very valuable Hiſtorical Memoirs, which ran through two London editions in a few months, will be compriſed in two volumes, octavo, of 400 pages each.

They will be printed on fine paper anda new type, and delivered to ſubſcribers neatly boundand lettered, at one dollar and fifty cents per volume; one third of the ſubſcription money to be paid on delivery of the firſt volume, the remainder when the work is completed.

To printers, bookſellers and others, who acquire ſubſcriptions, the uſual allowance will be made.

☞ Subſcriptions are taken at the Reading Room, No. 149. Water ſtreet, the Printing Office, No. 149, Pearl ſtreet, and the different Bookſtores in this City.

As ſoon as a ſufficient number of Subſcribers are obtained, the Work will be put to preſs, and compleated with the utmoſt diſpatch. February 1. tf.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of Conkling and Dunham, No. 35 Moore, ſtreet. will be diſſolved on the firſt day of April next. All perſons indebted to the ſaid firm, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who may have any demands, will pleaſe to preſent the ſame for ſettlement.

DAVID CONKLING
DAVID DUNHAM.

N. B. D. Dunham continues his buſineſs as uſual, at No. 26, Moore ſtreet, who is offering for ſale, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods and School Books; as alſo, Printing, Writing, Wrapping and Bonnet Papers; 10d, 12d, and 20d, Nails, by the Caſk, &c.

February 22, 1m.

For Publication by Subſcription,
*A celebrated and much admired New Novel,*
ENTITLED
THE CHILDREN OF THE ABBEY.
A Tale, in Four Volumes.
*BY REGINA MARIA ROCHE,*
Author of the Maid of the Hamlet, and Vicar of Lanſdown.

"A matchleſs pair,
"With equal virtue form'd and equal grace,
"The ſame, diſtinguiſh'd by their ſex alone;
"Her's the mild luſtre of the blooming morn,
"And his the radiance of the ſun."

THOMSON.

THIS Novel came out in London laſt year, 1797; we hear of but one copy's having been imported into this city. The avidity with which this has been called for at Mr. Caritat's Circulating Library, and the univerſal encomiums made upon it by ladies and gentlemen of taſte who have peruſed it, induces us to iſſue propoſals for its republication.

Among the many Works of this kind that have lately appeared, none are more worthy of general approbation than this. The narrative is natural and intereſting; the language eaſy, correct, and, in many inſtances, elegant, and the ſentiments throughout well calculated of ſupporting the mind under misfortune and calumny, however ſevere, and that virtue will atlaſt be amply rewarded.

The London edition ſold for a dollar and a quarter a volume; we (provided this propoſal meets with ſufficient patronage) will print it equally well, two volumes in one, at a dollar a volume ſtitched, or a dollar and a quarter handſomely bound, making two dollars and a half for the ſet, half the price of the London edition. Each volume to be paid for on delivery.

Feb. 14. tf.

General Waſhington.

*To be ſeen every day, at the New City Tavern, Broad-way,*

A FULL length Portrait of *General Waſhington* (large as life) repreſented in the poſition of addreſſing Congreſs the laſt time, before his retirement from public life. This Picture was painted by the much celebrated American Artiſt, Mr. *G. Stewart* (who is now at Philadelphia) Mr. Stewart is juſtly celebrated as the greateſt painter of the age, and *Waſhington* is his hobby-horſe. Thoſe who have not had the pleaſure of ſeeing our illuſtrious Waſhington, now have the opportunity of gratifying themſelves; and thoſe who have ſeen him, will here again realize all his noble dignity and triumphs, beſtowing his good advice to his countrymen. He is ſurrounded with allegorical emblems of his public life in the ſervice of his country, which are highly illuſtrative of the great and tremenduous ſtorms which have frequently prevailed. Theſe ſtorms have abated, and the appearance of the rainbow is introduced in the back ground as a ſign. (Mr. Cumberland of this city will be entitled to much credit for the richneſs and elegance of the frame.)

Admittance two ſhillings; and thoſe who will pay one dollar, will have a ticket to viſit as long as the painting is to be ſeen in this city.

It will be exhibited for one month, after which it will be removed to one other of our principal cities, for it is intended it ſhall make a tour of the United States.

N. B. There is for ſale in the ſame room, the magnificent Muſical Clock, which was at the Panorama, price 1,750 dollars. Alſo, ten original full-length paintings, taken from life, juſt arrived from France, of the following celebrated perſonages, viz. —Marquis de la Fayette, Robeſpierre, Petion, Rabaut St. Etienne, Thomas Paine, Clermont Tonnerre, Mirabeau, Briſſot, Genſonne, Camille Deſmoulins.

The above paintings will be ſold the whole together or ſeparately. They are all very excellent likeneſſes. G. BAKER.

☞ Hours of admittance from 10 to 2 o'clock, and from 3 to 5 in the afternoon. February 5.

For Sale.

A LOT of Ground, twenty five feet front, by one hundred in depth, ſituate in Murray ſtreet, oppoſite the College. For further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, adjoining the premiſes,

JOHN S. HUNN.

January 8. tf

AN APPRENTICE WANTED, to a genteel mechanical profeſſion. Apply to Alexander Gordon. No. 40, William ſtreet.

To Let, the upper part of a Houſe. Appply as above. February 23. tf.

Selected Poetry.

ON THE BURNING OF PORT AU PRINCE.

CIRCLING of the clouded skies,
See the smoke in columns rise,
Rapid bursting into blaze,
Heav'n is light with midnight rays.

See the wretched father stands
Lifting high his out-stretch'd hands,
Ardent prayers ascend in vain,
Waves of fire they sweep the plain.

Hear the frantic mother cry,
Tears they swe l the streaming eye;
Now she beats her tender frame,
House and home is wrapt in flame.

List! a little infant's scream!
What is this? 'tis fancy's dream.
No, ah! no, I see it die,
Smoke surrounding stops its cry.

Has some barb'rous foreign host,
Savage, landed on the coast?
Is it lightning wing'd from heav'n?
Whither, whither are they driv'n?

'Tis the Afric home-bred foe,
Lays the falling turret low:
'Tis the son of iron chains,
Triumphs o'er the burning plains.

Arm'd with judgments, his right hand
'Whelms at once a guilty land:
Now's repaid the trade in blood:
Now is loos'd the scourge of God.

Nations learn this truth divine,
Hand to hand ye all may join,
In oppression's horrid trade,
But the wrong shall be repaid.

Heav'n may vengeance long delay,
Still the awful reck'ning day,
Soon or late shall surely come,
And all the Indies share one doom.

A WONDERFUL DELIVERANCE AT SEA.

A DUTCH seaman being condemned to death his punishment was changed, and he was ordered to be left on St Helen's island. This unhappy person representing to himself the exceeding great horror of that solitude, fell on a resolution to attempt the strangest action that ever was heard of. There had that day been interred in the same island an officer of the ship: the man took up the body out of the coffin; and having made a kind of rudder of the upper board, ventured himself to sea in the coffin. It happened fortunately for him to be so great a calm that the ship lay immovable within a league and half of the island; when his companions saw so strange a boat floating on the waters they imagined they saw a spectre, and at last were not a little startled at the resolution of the man, who durst hazard himself upon that element in so extraordinary a vessel, and with little confidence of being received on board by those who had so lately sentenced him to death, accordingly it was put to the question whether he should be received or not; some were for putting the sentence in execution, but mercy at last prevailed and he was taken on board, and came afterwards to Holland where he lived many years to relate his miraculous deliverance.

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Soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can by procured, will be published

AN EPIC POEM,

IN TWELVE BOOKS,

*ENTITLED*

THE COLUMBIAD;

CONTAINING

A HISTORY of America, from its earliest settlement to the acknowledgment of her Independence, with the principal battles, sieges, &c. which led to that event. The author has procured notes illustrating historic and geographic difficulties, from men of the first ability in the union; & means, if the profits will permit, to prefix an elegant Copperplate to each book. The whole work will be published in *Twelve Numbers*, each of which will be delivered for 4s.

It will be printed on the finest paper, illustrated by the most learned Annotations, and embellished by the best plates, which can be procured.

Subscriptions will be taken in at the Offices of the Minerva, Argus, and Time-Piece, New-York; Aurora, and M. Carey's book-store, Philadelphia; and at the Chronicle and Mercury offices, Boston; and all the other Book-stores and Printing-offices on the continent.

October 9th, —tf 1w

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Harwood's Porter House,

No. 8, *Fletcher Street.*

GENTLEMEN supplied with excellent Draught and Bottled Porter, Beef-Steaks and Oysters, with good accommodations.

N. B Genteel Boarding and Lodging.

Jan 26. 3w. 1m.

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PROPERTY FOR SALE & TO LET.

THE Subscriber has for Sale, and to Let, and Lease, the following property, viz.—One large two story house to be let, at Corlaer's hook, pleasantly situated, with a large yard and a pump of excellent water. It has every conveniency for the accommodation of a family.—Also at Corlaer's Hook, to let, a small house, with a large lot for a garden, and good water near the door.—A large red store, on the wharf at Corlaer's hook, roomy and well calculated for storing the cargoes of ships, or any ot her property.—A large Coopers shop in the same neighbourhood, with a fire place; together with several hundred feet of ground, fronting on the river.

The Subscriber has also a number of lots to lease or let, of ground formerly belonging to Alderman Bayard, adjacent to this city.—He will likewise dispose of, at very low rates, for cash, or in exchange for other property, the remains of a store of DRY GOODS, including almost every article in that line—For further particulars, enquire of.

THOMAS GARDNER.

May 29. No. 212, William-street. tf.

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TO LET, LEASE, OR SELL.

A TWO story House and Lot, situate at the corner of Houston and Prospect street, adjoining Colonel Burr's seat. For particulars apply to

PETER VANDERHOEF, Jun.

Feb. 14. No. 49, Water street.

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*HATS.*

PETER VANDER HOEF, JUN. HATTER

*No. 49, Water-Street, New-York, near Coenties Slip.*

INFORMS his friends and customers that he manufactures, and has constantly in readiness for sale upon the lowest terms,

*MENS & BOYS AMERICAN HATS.*

OF every quality—*Also*, Ladies and childrens English imported Hats, to be sold by the single hat, dozen, or larger quantity as may best suit the purchaser.—A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase by the quantity, to sell again.

April, 26. tf.

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JOHN S. HUNN,

NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER;

*No. 51 Murray-Street, opposite the College.*

BEGS leave to inform his friends in this City, and the Public in general, that he continues to draw every kind of Instrument in the Conveyancing line with neatness and precision, and in the most reasonable terms. From a long practice and attention to the conveyancing business, he has the flattering Expectation of rendering general satisfaction.—He also copies, reduces, enlarges and ornaments MAPS and DRAFTS of Houses, Buildingsds. Lands, either from Original Plans, Maps, Fieldbooks, or Deeds, or from description; and in such a manner and at such prices or he trusts, will meet the approbation of those who are pleased to employ him. March 20.

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BOARDING & LODGING.

BOARDING and Lodging may be had at No. 22 Cedar street, on reasonable terms, by the week, month, or any longer period. Enquire as above. 12w.

December 11. tf.

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Lands for Sale.

ONE Lot of Land in the county of Onondaga and township of Manlius, No. 80. containing Five Hundred Acres; this lot of land is as pleasantly situated, and of as good a quality as any in that country.

Also, One Lot in the county of Herkemer and township of Rotterdam; being part of that large tract, known by the name of Scriba's patent, containing one hundred aud thirty three acres.

Likewise, One other Lot adjoining the same, in the county and township aforesaid, containing one hundred thirty one and a half acres. The above two Lots are beautifully situated on the Oneida Lake and the only Lots vacant. The adjoining Lands has been sold as high as six and seven dollars per acre. For particulars, and sight of the maps, please to apply to David Dunham, No. 26, Moore street, five doors from Whitehall Dock, who is disposed to sell the above lands cheap, and on good terms of payment.

N. B. To be Let, in Pearl street, near the New-York Bank, a convenient Store, and large dry Cellar; as also may be had as above, 2,000 pair men's strong shoes.

Feb. 12. 3tw. 1m.

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*NOTICE.*

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of Josiah G. Pierson deceased, or the tm of Josiah G Pierson and Brothers, are requested so bring them in, properly attested, to either of the subscribers; and all those who are indebted to the said Josiah G. Pierson, deceased, or the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers, aforesaid, are desired to make payment to the said subscribers without delay, to prevent trouble.

ISAAC PIERSON,
WILLIAM BOYD,
JOHN MERSEREAU, } Executors.

N. B. The friends of the deceased, and the public are respectfully informed that the business at the factory and store will still be continued as usual, under the firm of Josiah G. Pierson and Brothers; where all orders shall be punctually attended to.

December 29th. 3tw

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BY Order of the honorable James Kent Recorder of the City of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Cross jun. an insolvent debtor that they shew cause, if any they have, before the said Recorder at his Chamber, No. 17 Pine-street in the said city by 10 o'cock in the forenoon of Monday the ninth day of April next why an assignment of the said insolvents estate should not be made and he be discharged according to the direction of the act for giving relief in cases of insolvency passed the 21th day March 1788.

Dated this tenth day of February 1798.

John Cross jun.

Charles Gobert one of the petitioning creditors.

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TO BE SOLD,

*AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Tontine Coffee-House, in the City of New-York, on the first day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.*

ALL that certain dwelling house & lot of ground, situated, lying and being in the second ward of the city of New-York, bounded, and containing as follows, to wit. Westerly in front on William-Street (late Smith Street) twenty two feet, and ten inches, including the drop; easterly on the rear on ground of Nicholas Low, twenty four feet and 9 inches, and one half inch; northerly, on ground of Augustus Van Horne, sixty-six feet, and six inches; and southerly on ground of William Boyd, fifty six feet, and nine inches, together with all and singular the edifices, buildings, rights, members, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging, or nanywise appertaining.

The above described premises will be sold by virtue of a power contained in a mortgage, executed by George Harsin of the city of New-York, Merchant Taylor, and Jane his wife, on the first day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, to the subscriber, for securing to him the payment of twelve hundred pounds, of lawful money of New-York, on or before the first day of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety six, with seven per cent interest for the same, from the date of a certain bond or obligation, bearing even date with the said mortgage: default having been made in the payment thereof. Dated the twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven.

WM. BOYD.

To prevent any injury which might possibly result to the credit of Mr. Harsin by the above advertisement, the subscriber wishes to inform the public, that Mr. Harsin has since the execution of the above mortgage, conveyed the premises aforesaid, subject to this incumbrance, to a third person, by whose knowledge and consent the above sale will be made.

WM. BOYD.

George I. Eacker, Att'y.

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*AT H. CARITAT's*

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

Pearl street, No. 93,

WILL be sold this day, at one shilling a piece, the new Catalogue of his Library, containing beyond 1200 numbers, which form about 4000 vols. and fill up 64 pages, on account of it accuracy respecting either the titles, nature, meri or form of the works, as well as the names of their authors. In order to understand the full improvement of the whole, H. Caritat begs of his friends to consider that of the books contained in the catalogue of the Library he formerly bought, the greatest part he either never had, or that they were imperfect, or worn out. It is therefore by every exertion in his power, that he availed himself of the means this place could afford to form a good collection, having expunged of the old one with the great severity what could give no satisfaction to his subscribers. He has likewise already provided himself with a sufficient number of duplicates, so that at the ensuing season the suscribers in town may not suffer from those in the country, which last he will endeavour to accomodate in the most easy terms; and as now for a further rapqid and steady improvement, he cannot entirely depend on the occasional importation of books in this city H. Caritat from this period will have a direct correspondence with London in order first to get what he could not find here, and to have for the future regularly and speedily forward to him fevery thing new that may suit his customers.

February 5th, tf

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FOR SALE,

At No. 91, Pearl street, near the Old Slip.

TWO STOUT handsome English Hair Trunks of different sizes from three to four feet long,

December 15. tf.

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FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A General assortment of seeds for sale by the subscriber, at Brooklyn, viz. Beans, peas, cabbage, carrot, beet, parsnip, ndive, cellary, persely, radish, turnip, lettice, and onion seeds

JOHN HASTINGS,

Gardener, opposite to the methodist church, Brooklyn, where may likewise be had, fruit and forest trees.

Orders left at the office of the Time Piece will be attended to,

Sept. 15. tf